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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. NO. 2.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American Bible Society has received four new auxillary societies—one in Georgia, two in Alabama, and one in Nebraska.

A Swedish Countess wants to go in search of Livingstone. Mrs. Livingstone has been dead long enough to satisfy the expedition.

The Viceroy of Egypt, it is said, intends to erect a pyramid which will astound the world. The immense blocks of stone requisite for it will be cut from beneath the cataracts of the Upper Nile.

It is stated that on the late anniversary of Prince Albert's death, Queen Victoria permitted the Windsor band to play for the first time since the loss of her consort. They must have been quite out of practice.

The violent storm of sleet and rain on Sunday last is understood to have done much damage to the fruit trees throughout the Northern States. In New Jersey the damage is in some places pronounced irreparable.

On the 46th anniversary of Col. Knapp's entrance into the office as a printer, St. Louis Republican took possession of its new building, costing $250,000, and said to be the best appointed printing office in the world.

Governor Dix's health is spoken of as unable to endure the labors of his position. He is over 81 years of age, though hale and hearty, the responsibilities of his new position are causing, that his friends fear he will survive midsummer.

William Hungerford, the oldest lawyer in Connecticut, died in Hartford Wednesday night, aged eighty-six years. He graduated at Yale College in 1807, was admitted to the bar in New London in 1812. In 1853 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

A gentleman at Lancaster, Pa., has a fence that takes his children to school in the morning, returning home regularly, and at night returns for the same way, rubbing his back against the window-pane to indicate his presence. He is ahead of Mary's little lamb.

Paris informs us that the Queen, which was to leave Paris on the 15th instant, with a number of Legitimists who desired to visit Chiselhurst for the purpose of witnessing the funeral ceremony of the dead Emperor, was interdicted by the French Government:

"The vengeance o'er the tides cold,
Comes not back at slowing mould."

The Credit Mobilier exposure continues to exhibit that members of Congress who published most positive and comprehensive denials of ever having in any manner whatsoever received any of the stock, are now reduced to making excuses for having received it. Both Mr. Colfax and Mr. Dawes are stated in this category.

The new bill for the revision of the dollar system changes the existing provisions for the relief of destitute persons at sea, so as to place a tax of one-half of a cent per ton of registered tonnage on vessels entering a foreign port, to be collected by the Customs, and to be placed to the credit of the fund for the relief of such destitute seamen.

The Turkish Government has discovered an alarming conspiracy against the life of the Sultan, plotted by emissaries from Bucharest. A number of the leaders have been captured and imprisoned, and will, of course be brought to the bow-string. It is hinted that the Pasha of Egypt, who is now called the Khedive, knows something about the matter.

Savannah had a grand carnival last Monday. The procession is described as having been an imposing pageant, and the ball at night a magnificent affair. The carnival and ball were gotten up almost altogether by the German citizens of Savannah. It will be long remembered, say the papers of that city, as one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever occurred in Savannah.

A Washington letter says the amount of claims preferred to the British American Claims Commission runs up to seventy millions dollars, and are of such a nature as to necessitate the sending out to every State and territory in the Union, and to nearly every country in Europe, to take testimony. At this rate the Alabama Arbitration verdict will not turn out such a big thing for the United States after all.

Patterson, the carpet-bagger of South Carolina, who bribed his way to a seat in the Senate, is to be cut-hatted. His credentials are to be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections, and the acquisation of bribery brought against him is to be investigated. Elliott, the member of the House from South Carolina, who was his competitor for the Senate, is his accuser, and he will follow him up with a malicious energy.

In the report of the Secretary of the State of Ohio, the statement is made that "by the accepted methods of calculation, there are twenty-three thousand million tons of available coal in Ohio." Taking the statement for truth, and estimating the able-bodied men of the whole globe at two hundred and thirty million, the force stored up in the coal of Ohio is equal in producing artificial labor power to the manual labor of the whole world for three hundred years.

The war with the Modoc Indians of Southern Oregon still continues. The band of Captain Jack, secure in its fastness of volcanic rocks, defies the United States troops, who are probably waiting yet for the bombs and mortars already ordered to be sent them. In the meanwhile, other roving Indians are committing further outrages. The whole campaign appears to have been a piece of wretched mismanagement on the part of the United States officer in charge.

It is said that the White Star Steamship Company offers to bring Sergeant Bates back to this country for nothing. It is a "blarsted" British corporation, that's what makes it so generous in the matter. Never mind about bringing him back. We suggest that the doughty sergeant undertake to carry the American flag through the centre of Africa.

It is very easy to predict that the Louisiana outrage is to be perpetuated. Pinchback will be received in the Senate, Kellogg will continue to be Governor, Durell will not be impeached, but will still play "Vicegerent of God Almighty," unless cut off by bad whiskey in the height of his debauchery, brother-in-law Casey will still be the power behind the throne, the negro will remain on top, and the unfortunate white people of that State, "if they don't like the country, can leave it."

There has been considerable discussion in Virginia over the Free Railroad bill, now under consideration of the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation of the Legislature of that State. The Committee adopted a resolution instructing their clerk to send printed copies of the bill to the Presidents of all the Virginia railroads, informing them, if they desired to do so, the Committee would like to have from them written expressions of opinion as to the advisability of the Legislature enacting such a law as proposed.

New Yorkers have been waking up to the fact that the South Shore of Long Island, by reason of the natural beauties of the coast, with its various facilities for pleasure, its bathing, fishing, duck shooting, etc., is particularly attractive for country homes, to men desiring to get away from the city. The South Side Railroad, connecting New York city with almost the entire shore, is lined with villages and towns, rapidly building up by reason of their easy access. The increase of business of this road shows the growing popularity of the island.

Colonel Bogy, who has been elected to the Senate, as the successor of General Frank Blair, on the 4th of March next, belongs to one of the old French families that were the first settlers in the Mississippi Valley. He sympathized with the South at the outbreak of the war, but made no political demonstrations, and he was appointed Commissioner for the purchase of Indian supplies, by President Johnson. The Senate, however, rejected him, as it had rejected the nomination of Mr. Blair, and he has since been an opponent of the regular Republicans at St. Louis.

The Tallahassee Sentinel learns from a private source that a riot took place in Pensacola a few days ago between the Quebec stevedores and colored men of that place, which resulted in the sacking of the Powell House and the shooting of a man named Callahan. The riot grew out of the disposition of the boss stevedores to employ men from Quebec to do the work in the bay in preference to the colored men. The Powell House was sacked by the colored men because it was the chief place of rendezvous of the stevedores. Callahan was shot because he was in some way identified with them. No other serious injury is reported.

For the prevention of marine disasters upon our coasts during the terrible Winter and Spring storms, a gentleman of Washington suggests that two vessels of sufficient capacity for the task shall be permanently anchored some three hundred miles from the shore, one east of Nantucket, the other east of Hatteras; that a telegraphic cable shall be laid from each to the land, and that on the approach of a storm from the eastward notice of its coming shall be given at each of the seaports, thus preventing vessels from going to sea when dangerous weather is likely to prevail. Besides this duty, Mr. Watson proposes that the ships shall act as relief stations for vessels in distress; shall be furnished with extra stores, life-boats, lights and steam pumps to put aboard leaking vessels.

A new steamship line has been formed to run between the ports of London and Melbourne via San Francisco. This new corporation is formed in England, and has for it promoters strong men in that country and Australia, and in addition thereto it has formed a co-operative alliance with the Pennsylvania Railway Company, the Union Pacific and the central Pacific companies, and with the White Star line across the Atlantic, promising to make its trip from London via San Francisco in forty-two days. The ships on the Pacific are to be iron propellers with a guaranteed speed of fourteen miles an hour. It is expected that within seven months of this time the first ship of the line will arrive at San Francisco. It is said that Gen. Burnside is to be President of the new company.

Pinchback, the "dirty nigger" whom Grant made Governor of Louisiana, declares that Grant's conduct in the Louisiana business has been instigated solely by a personal enmity against Warmoth. Grant, according to Pinchback, does not want Warmoth in the Senate, and, therefore, "so long as he thinks the people of the State support Warmoth, he is opposed to them." Hence Gatling guns, regiments of cavalry parading the streets, coercion of the State Government, and usurpation, through which Pinchback gains a success only to "peach" on his confederates. In view of this shabby conduct, the Boston Post asks whether it can be that the loyal Pinchback is one of those "unreconstructed secessionists" who, an administration journal informs us are "concocting distorted representations of the President's views of Louisiana politics."

A LETTER from the North German Society predicts an enormous German immigration when the season opens, in spite of the advanced transportation rates. It is stated that the conviction is profound among the German masses, notwithstanding all the professions made to the contrary, that the Home Government expects war, and that emigration is discouraged on that account. It also says that among those who will embark for this country in the Spring are twelve thousand from the wine countries, where the wine crop failed this year, and where there are no prospects for the year to come. Then there are about ten thousand tobacco growers and manufacturers who are disgusted with the duty and the internal tax on this article, who propose to transfer their energies and their industries to this side of the Atlantic. The letter closes by saying that, notwithstanding the glory attending Germany consequent upon the war with France, the low wages, high cost of living and expectation of service in the Landwehr in times of peace or the rank and file in case of war, the spirit of discontent was never so strong as at present among the German masses. The wire-makers and tobacco-growers will find no region of the States more attractive than Tennessee.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

When Warmoth had control of the State government of Louisiana, and was about to surrender it to the legally elected candidates of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, Wm. Pitt Kellogg applied to Judge Durell, of the United States Court, for an injunction—basing his application upon the provisions of the Enforcement act. The Judge decided that the act covered the case exactly, and at once put in operation the machinery of his Court to turn over the control of the State to the Custom House conspirators. That was the law in Louisiana. In Arkansas the Radicals were about to take possession of the government, and the Liberals, profiting by the lesson taught in New Orleans, applied to Judge Caldwell, an United States Judge in Little Rock, for just such a restraining order as Durell had granted. The Enforcement act was also the basis of this application. The case was the same, but the parties were reversed, and the complainant in New Orleans was the defendant in Little Rock. Therefore, after a learned dissertation on the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, the astute Judge of Arkansas decides that his Court has no jurisdiction. When the Liberal ox is being gored, that is another matter, and United States Judges have no right to interfere. In the hands of the judicial thimble-riggers the Enforcement act plays the part of the little joker—now you see it, and now you don't.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We hope that the time is auspicious for the restoration of the University of North Carolina. The terrible picture of its decay, and the rapid destruction of its buildings, grounds, libraries, geological and scientific collections, as portrayed in a late number of our paper, seems to have astonished the people of our State. They had no idea of the real situation of affairs.

And now Governor CALDWELL gives the best evidence in his power to show that he is in earnest in his desire to promote the educational interests of the State. Mr. BATTLE, the newly appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, is an honored graduate of the University. He and his father were members of the Faculty in the halcyon days of the institution. We know something of his efforts to restore it. He is now situated so that he can do much to help it.

The Legislature is in session, and the Trustees are called to meet at an early day. If the latter body will sustain the Superintendent we are sure that the former will.

It seems to us that the time is, indeed, auspicious for something substantial to be done for the University. Our political opponents have tried to run it as a political machine and have most ignominiously failed. Their appointees, from Pool down, were criminally incompetent, and have brought ruin upon the University and the village of Chapel Hill, and lost the respect of all parties and classes. If the institution can be reconstructed there can be no good reason why Conservatives and Democrats, Republicans and Radicals should not heartily join hands in the good work. There can possibly be no political advantage to either party in the establishment and maintenance of a good University. There is certainly great disadvantage to both parties and to the State arising from the want of one. President and Faculty can be selected with no view to their politics, but for their character as scholars, teachers and gentlemen. Who inquires of the political opinions of the Faculty at Yale, at the University of Virginia, or at Princeton? Let us be careful to select no one, whatever may be his qualifications, who has rendered himself offensive to any class of our people—especially to those whose patronage is necessary for the support of the University—and we are satisfied that the old-time prosperity will return to Chapel Hill.

If nothing can be done now, then let us consider the proposition of a sale of the University, under the mortgage, and the formation of a company for its purchase. This proposition was submitted to the late GEORGE W. MORDECAI and other gentlemen, by the writer, when Governor Holden first manifested his purpose to sacrifice the University upon the altar of Radicalism. We hope now it is not necessary.

We trust Mr. BATTLE will act in this matter at once.

A daily illustrated newspaper is to be started in New York next month. This is the very latest phase of journalism.

ANOTHER CLUB.

We return thanks to a friend for a club of subscribers at Wolf Pitt, Onslow county. The people of Onslow have a partiality for the JOURNAL, which manifests itself in a substantial sort of way.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We are glad to see that we are to have no disgraceful squabble over the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. We see that Messrs. Battle and McIver have made up a case agreed, and referred the matter directly to the Supreme Court. We suppose, in a few days, we will have a decision.

We trust so, at least. The Educational interests of the State have already suffered too much to be still further retarded by a long and irritating squabble between men either of whom should willingly make personal sacrifices to advance them. Let the Court render prompt decision.

OUR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Doubtless all our citizens, who feel interested in the future growth and prosperity of Wilmington, were much gratified at the rapid progress the government works at New Inlet have made during the past few months, as shown in the recent report of Mr. Natt, on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. A channel of several thousand feet, extending from Zeke's Island to the Northern point of Smith's Island, through which a vast expanse of water rushed at every ebb and flow of the tide, has been almost completely stopped. And nature coming to the aid of the engineer, has secured the work by depositing vast beds of sand, surrounding and covering the superstructure. A few weeks more and a man can walk, dry-shod, from Smith's Island to Zeke's Island.

It does seem that the problem of restoring our River and Harbor to something like their former depth is about to be solved. And yet how much is to be accomplished, and how great is the sum of money yet needed. Do our people comprehend the advantages to be derived and the necessity of their making some effort to secure sufficient appropriations to carry forward the work? It will not do to leave the whole matter in the hands of our immediate Representative in Congress, and content ourselves with the favorable progress of the work and the report of the Engineers, to secure an appropriation. Our Chamber of Commerce should at once advise with Colonel Waddell and the Engineers in charge to see if that body cannot give aid in the matter. The time is short. The term of the present Congress expires, by limitation, on the fourth of March next. Six weeks is all that is left. The present appropriation will scantily furnish means to carry on the work to the end of the fiscal year. We learn that the official report will ask for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is time that our claims should be presented to Congress.

We see by the Baltimore *Sun* that a delegation from that city visited Washington the present week to secure an appriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of their harbor. This delegation consisted of Mr. J. Hall Pleasants, of the Board of Trade, Mr. John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with several leading merchants and citizens. Mayor Vansant was prevented from going, as chairman of the delegation, by urgent official engagements. These gentlemen, with some of the Senators and Representatives from Maryland, appeared before the Sub-Committee on Commerce, and the two first named, in fine arguments, presented the claims and advantages of Baltimore and the importance of the work. The report adds that prior to the adjournment the members of the Committee expressed themselves as much interested in the subject, and much impressed with the national importance of the rapid prosecution and early completion of the work.

We have referred to this matter thus in detail to let our people see how other communities get work to secure governmental appropriations. We have no doubt that Baltimore will get the full amount asked for. Her citizens have manifested the interest, and have taken pains to present to the proper committee the necessity and the advantages of the improvements in progress. Shall we do less? Is it right or safe to leave a matter of such vital consequences to this city in the hands of one or two men, however willing and anxious they may be to aid us? Our harbor improvements have reached an important point in their progress. What has been done, however material to the completion of the whole, will do little or no good unless pushed forward. Much, very much has been accomplished, but it all amounts to nothing unless more is done. It behooves our merchants, and property owners especially, and our citizens generally, to strike while the iron is hot. Time passes. We should act at once.

Educational Meeting.

On Thursday evening, at the office of Mr. S. N. Martin, on Market street, the Special Committees, appointed by the Board of Aldermen and Board of County Commissioners, met to consider the proposed free school movement. There were present on the occasion, on behalf of the county, Messrs. S. N. Martin, A. R. Black and H. B. Blake, and Mayor Wilson and Aldermen Kercheer and Sampson for the city. It was stated that there were 1,500 children in the city that the proposed free schools would benefit, besides those in the schools here under charge of Miss Bradley, and it was estimated that it would require about $7,000 a year to meet the necessary expenses. Of this amount the Peabody Fund and the assistance to be received from the State would probably reach the city would furnish the balance.

The Joint Committee will meet again this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to perfect their plans and draw up a report to be submitted to the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on Monday night.

For the Journal.

LISTEN.

Listen to another version
Of the story ever new;
Though but simple be the accents,
Grand the truth they bear to you.

Glad the sun rose on a structure
Whose fair towers to rear on high,
Many stalwart forms were toiling
Close against the Summer sky.

Near sunset came the crash of falling
Masonry and massive stone!—
On a quivering, dying mortal
Day's last slanting ray down-shone.

Tenderly and sad, they bore him
Through an humble cottage door,
Whose low threshold, terror muttered
He should cross again no more.

In silence as they brought him hither,
Now they stood his couch about,
Waiting—till the wavering trembling
Flame of life's torch should go out.

Loudly ticked the restless time-piece
On the shelf above his head,
Checking off the lessening moments
Of that form upon the bed.

"Ah," he groaned, with inward anguish
Worse than all his mortal pain,
"Would that those rejected counsels
To my soul might come again."

A friend bent, as in answer, o'er him,
Whispering kindly, "Dost thou trust,
Death will bear thee to that haven,
Which is home for all the Just?"

Slow the dimming eyes were lifted—
Not a word the pale lips said,—
Yet too plain the piteous answer,
In that look of anguished dread.

Said the friendly accents,—"Comrade,
Try to repeat what I shall say—
Lord, though my sins are very many
Thy blood can wash them all away."

Fast the tears fell down the furrows
In the sun-burned, hardened cheek,
And the death-dew gathered thickly,
As he thrice essayed to speak.

Hard he clasped his hands together,
Struggling the frail flesh to sway—
"Lord—the sins are very many—
Thy blood can wash them all away."

As the stars looked in the casement,
As the darkness gathered gray,
So 'tis he (well-known story) "with God,"
This Good can wash them all away."

Our Father, give us grace to say it
Help us to trust it every day,
Point many a lost one to the fountain
Ere Time's sands have run away.

SELECT.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Disastrous Fire Yesterday Morning Twelve Thousand Dollars worth of Naval Stores burned Houses destroyed and Wharf injured Incendiary.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock, at the foot of Castle street, in a warehouse in which was stored a lot of spirits turpentine and occupied by Messrs. Geo. G. Barker & Co. The alarm was sounded and the fire department turned out promptly. The whole shed was soon wrapped in flames and the fire then extended to a large pile of rosin which was piled in the lot east of the shed, to a building adjoining this rosin and occupied by a number of house persons, white and colored, and to a pile of wood on the north owned by the Wilmington Gas Light Company. Everything possible was done to check the flames but they could not be stayed until the above property had all been destroyed. Fortunately, the wind was from the Southeast, or we might have been called upon to record the destruction of a large portion of the city, as it was blowing furiously at the time. So strong, indeed, was the gale, that it carried the fire accross the river to Messrs. Martin & Hallett's distillery, probably half a mile from the scene of the fire, and at one time it was thought that the works there would be destroyed. The coals fell and were fanned into a flame in several portions of the yard and one end of the office was burned, but the flames were fortunately suppressed by the wise precautions always taken there to guard against fire.

When the fire was first discovered, the schooner *J. M. Manatha* was lying at the wharf, within a few feet of the burning shed, but a line was gotten out and she was hauled off not, however, without having been damaged somewhat by the heat. Another vessel, the brig *Open Sea*, was lying at a wharf a little above the fire, and she was towed out by the revenue cutter *W. H. Seward*, and assistance was also rendered the *Manatha* by the cutter. Captain Carson having steamed up immediately and run over to their assistance. Captain Carson also, with a very commendable forethought, kept his men on board, cruising around the docks, to render assistance in any way that they could. Messrs. Strauss & Rice's building just in the rear of the fire, also caught but was extinguished with but little damage.

The Fire Department all worked faithfully and according to their several abilities, although the heat from the burning rosin was most intense.

The losses were quite heavy and foot up nearly $15,000. Messrs. Geo. G. Barker & Co., lost 3,000 barrels of rosin and 50 casks of spirits turpentine, in all valued at $12,000. On this amount there was an insurance of $9,000 in the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, represented here by Messrs. Graeme & DeRosset. Mr. Robert Heming, who owns the wharf and the buildings, estimates his loss at $1,500, on which there was no insurance, and the Wilmington Gas Light Company lost about 100 cords of wood, the estimated value of which was $500, and on this there was no insurance.

There is no doubt but that the fire was an incendiary one. The flames were first discovered in the Northwestern end of the spirit shed, which was within a few feet of the wharf, and as there was no fire in use thereabouts, the general opinion is that it was set on fire. *Daily Journal, 17th.*

Attempted Highway Robbery.

On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, Capt. Jake Williams was attacked, with a club, by an unknown white man, at the corner of North Water and Mulberry streets. Capt. Williams was crossing the street at the time, in the rain, and paid but little attention to a man who approached him until he received a sudden and powerful blow on the head from a club. He turned and grappled with his unknown assailant, and, in the tussle, fixed his teeth in his throat. The man tore away, leaving behind him his club and a portion of his flesh, which was bitten out by his intended victim. Capt. Williams wore, at the time, a valuable watch and chain, and it is supposed that the assault was nothing less than an attempt at highway robbery. The club with which he was attacked is said to be a policeman's billy.

Prohibitory.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Norment presented a petition from certain citizens of Lumber Bridge township, in Robeson county, asking for the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquor within one mile of Lumber Bridge and Providence Church in that county.

Also a similar petition from other citizens of that county, praying for the same prohibition for Marion Chapel and Ashpole Chapel.

Man Killed.

We learn that a young man by the name of Bryant Morse, recently a clerk at Mr. F. Mayer's bakery and confectionery, in this city, but who has has since removed to some point in Georgia, near Macon, shot and killed a man one day of last week. Mr. Morse was, we understand, proprietor of a liquor saloon, and was attacked in his own house by the man, when he drew a pistol and shot him dead. Our informant states that the act was considered justifiable, and that Mr. Morse had been released on bail.

New Engines.

We learn that Col. Bridgers has recently purchased several new and powerful engines for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which will be put on the track very shortly. There has been a deficiency of engines on this road for some time, and we are glad to know that the posperity of the Company warrants further additions in the way of rolling stock.

Masonic Visits.

Mr. James Southgate, General Agent for the Masonic Temple, and D.G. M., Thos. H. Gardner, of this city, returned here yesterday from a round of visits paid by them to Lodges on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Mr. Gardner expresses himself as well pleased with the result of his visit, and Mr. Southgate succeeded in securing liberal subscriptions to the Temple fund.

These gentlemen will go up the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, next week, and have made the following appointments: Fair Bluff Lodge, at Fair Bluff, Tuesday and Wednesday; Lebanon Lodge, at Whiteville, Thursday and Friday; and Black Rock Lodge, at Black Rock, on Saturday.

Mr. Gardner will revisit Lumberton on the first Monday in February.

Boat Swamped and Man Drowned.

Mr. Charles Howe, of Sampson county, a resident of the section formerly known as Franklin township, in this county, arrived here yesterday evening with a flat-boat from upper Black River, loaded with 175 barrels of turpentine and 100 bags of peas. He had with him three hands, all colored men, and about 9 o'clock last night attempted to reach the wharf at Messrs. Martin & Hallett's distillery, on the opposite side of the river. The wind was blowing very strong at the time and the waves were high, and through some mismanagement on the part of the hands, the boat was swamped just about the time it reached the wharf. They managed to gain the dock, however, when Mr. Howe got a boat and came over to the city and, assisted by Mr. G. C. Shivers, returned and towed the boat to this side. One of the colored hands, by the name of Dick, was missed and is supposed to be drowned. The last seen of him he was endeavoring to reach the wharf at Bichard swamped.

The other hand were saved and the turpentine was rolled out at Market Dock, but some of the peas were washed away and the balance were all ruined by the water. *Daily Journal, 17th.*

STORY OF A MONSTROUS POISONER.

Mrs. Sherman's Sentence and Confession Wholesale Poisoning of Husbands and Children Eight Victims in All.

THE CONFESSION.

Her confession was as follows: I was born near the town of Burlington, N. J., December 21, 1824. My mother died when I was nine years old, and I was sent to live with my uncle, Mr. John Cheyney. I never attended school much, being able to go only about three months in the year. At sixteen years of age I went to New Brunswick with my two brothers, and after ward to live with the Rev. Mr. Van Anburg, in Jack-on-ville, twenty-five miles from New Brunswick. Lived there for three years, then returned to New Brunswick and learned to be a tailoress. I worked three months without pay and was then employed by a Mr. Owen. He was a class leader in the Methodist church, of which I became a member. It was there that I met Mr. Edward Struck, who was a devoted Christian up to a few months before his death. I was his wife eighteen years; he has been dead about eight years. Our first child we called Lydia, and after her birth we went to New York and resided near Elizabeth and Houston streets. In New York we had two boys. Afterward we moved to Carmansville, where we had four children born. At the end of that time Mr. Struck obtained an appointment on the Metropolitan police force. Six months later we lost a daughter, aged twenty-two months, by the measles. About this time my husband was transferred to Manhattanville, and we moved to 125th street. Then occurred our first trouble, which came about in this way:

THE FIRST TROUBLE.

A man came up to Stratton's hotel, on the Bloomingdale road, and made a disturbance in the bar-room. He attacked the bar tender with a knife, and immediately the cry of murder was sounded. Just at this time the Manhattanville stage came along, and on it was a detective, who heard the cry.—He rushed into the hotel, but finding he was powerless to accomplish anything, he asked for the assistance of a policeman. There was none near, and he endeavored to quiet the man by talking to him, but he could not succeed. The man appeared deranged.—The detective struck him with a cane, but the man would not desist. He struck the officer with a knife, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the man dead.

The stage drove on and soon met Mr. Struck, and as he was a policeman, the driver told him the circumstances about the killing of the man at the hotel. Mr. Struck started immediately for the hotel, and when he reached there he found that

THE MAN WAS DEAD.

Word was sent to the Manhattanville police station, and the doctors gave it as their opinion that the man was deranged. Mr. Husband reported at headquarters, and soon after a rumor prevailed that he would not arrest the man because he had a pistol. This was incorrect, but the employees of the hotel test ified that Mr. Struck was at the place and was afraid to go in. The result was that he was discharged from the police force.

Then my husband became disheartened and discouraged. Captain Hart tried to get him back on the force, but failed, and then Struck, who had always been a good workman, did nothing but fret all the time. Sometimes he would lie in bed for seven or eight weeks without allowing me to send for a doctor. One day he said he wanted to see his daughter Gertrude, who was married to a Mr. William Thompson, so I went to New York and took her up to see him, but he said very little to her. Gertrude sent a doctor to see her father, but the latter said he was not sick. Once he put a pistol in his mouth and threatened to blow his head off. Another day he tried to get a razor to cut his throat, but I took it away from him. Then I sent for Captain Hart, but when he came my husband would neither look, speak, nor have anything to do with him. The Captain said he was out of his mind, and advised me to have him sent to an asylum.

MEETING HIS TEMPER.

One night after this he was acting very badly and I called in police sergeant Mc——, who lived in the lower part of our house. The sergeant advised me to put him out of the way, as he would never be any good to me or himself again. I asked him what he meant, and he told me to get a certain quantity of arsenic and give him some of it. I paid ten cents for it, put it in some oatmeal gruel, and gave him some of it during the afternoon. That night he was very ill, and at 8 o'clock the next morning he died.

THE MURDER OF HER FOUR CHILDREN.

The following July I made up my mind that my two little children, Mary Ann, six years old, and Edward, two years younger, would be better off if they were put out of the way; so, after thinking the matter over for several days, I made them some of the same kind of gruel their father had eaten. They only survived a short time.

The doctors said that the children died of gastric fever. They had not the least suspicion of the truth.

MARRIED AGAIN.

I continued to keep house, and had four children with me at the time. My son, George Whitfield, who was then fourteen years of age, was living with me. In the latter part of August he was taken sick, and I sent for Dr. Oviatt. He said the boy had painters' colic, and as he did not improve I became discouraged, and mixed some arsenic in his tea. He died the next day, and the doctor said it was the painters' colic.

Then my little daugeter, Ann Eliza, took the chills and fever, and was continually sick. This made me downhearted and discouraged again. I had some arsenic in the house, which I purchased in Harlem, and I put it in the medicine I bought for her to cure the chills. I gave it to her twice; then she was taken sick, as the others were, and died about noon four days afterwards. She was the happiest child I ever saw.

I then kept house until the following May, going out, as usual, to do nursing. About that time Lydia, my eldest daughter, went to New York with work, was taken sick, and, after an illness of twenty-one days, she died a natural death. I never gave her anything the doctor did not order. Then I went to Sutherville, Pa., with a family named Maxon. It was not a profitable venture, so I returned to New York and went to live with my stepdaughter, Mrs. Thompson. Then I took a situation with Mr. Cochran, who kept a sewing machine establishment in Canal street. There I became acquainted with Mr. James Curtiss. He asked me to go to Stratford, Conn., to take care of his aged mother and keep house for them. I consented to go for $8 per month. I lived there eight months. One day Mr. John Faircloth, at whose store I bought our groceries, asked me if I would like to keep house for a man who had just lost his wife. In this way I became acquainted with Mr. Hurlburt, who lived in Cosam, Huntington. After I had been a few days with him he asked me to marry him, which I did November 22, 1868. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Morton, in his own house. We lived happily for fourteen months.—About three months after we were married Mr. Hurburt made his will. He was subjected to fits of dizziness.

THE FIFTH MURDER.

One day he was unwell, and he ate clams and drank cider with saleratus in it. Then he became worse. On one occasion he made me drink cider and saleratus, after which I became very sick and dizzy, and took to vomiting. Finally Mr. Hurlburt became worse, and about 5 o'clock one morning the old man died. Now I wish to say that I never gave Mr. Hurlburt anything that would cause sickness, though there may have been arsenic mixed with the saleratus which he put into the cider.

About two months after Hurlburt died, I heard that Horatio N. Sherman, of Birmingham, wanted me to take a little baby to board. I met Mr. Sherman one Saturday morning. He introduced himself to me, and said he had another object in calling besides getting the baby

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

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Address,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

California is producing 400 pounds of castor oil to the acre.

Key West, Fla., sends its mail matter to Tampa, in the same State, by way of New York.

Luther's translation of the Bible is said to have had a circulation thus far of 31,000,000 copies.

In Wisconsin, where the gallows has been abolished some years, there were only two sentences for murder in 1872.

The present has been the worst hunting season known in England for years, on account of the incessant rain that has prevailed.

It is stated that numbers of the old Garibaldian volunteers are leaving Italy for Spain to join the Republicans of that country.

Great Britain has 112 daily newspapers, 14 published in London, 64 in the provinces, 11 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, 2 in Wales, and 1 in the Channel Islands.

The number of emigrants who left Bremen for the United States last year was eighty thousand. Emigration from Hamburg, during the same time reached fifty-nine thousand.

By a recent cable dispatch, received from Milan, Italy, we learn that Father Ryan is dangerously ill in that city. He is stated to be so low that three doctors are in constant attendance and no visitors are permitted to see him.

The Southern Claims Commission is abolished on March 3, 1873, by the law creating it. The proposition will go before Congress soon to extend its power for four years longer. The Commission has passed upon three hundred claims, and has one thousand two hundred claims still on file.

What becomes of the honest men is long been a puzzle in Massachusetts, but it now seems probable that, when one is detected, they send him to Norwich. A great many curious stories are told of the honesty of the people of Norwich. One of them found a horse shoe the other day and advertised it.

Recently an individual was arrested in Philadelphia as the proprietor of a "panel house," at ten o'clock at night, was examined the next morning at seven, indicted the same day by the grand jury at noon, tried at half-past one, found guilty at five, and was immediately sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The opium eaters have at last a quarterly magazine. Its title is "Theriaka: A Magazine devoted to the Interest of Opium Eators," and is issued at Laporte, Indiana. The last number has alarming articles on "Opium Eating in Schools," and on "Opium—the Sheet Anchor of the Medical Profession." Out of the 600,000 pounds of opium exported from Smyrna in one year the United States took 280,000.

There are deficiencies in what is called at Washington the "Department of Justice," and Attorney-General Williams asks for an appropriation of $300,000 to cover them. Year before last the expenses of this department were $959,567.35; last year the appropriation was $3,200,000, and even this fell short. But year before last Grant did not have to be re-elected. "Department of Justice," indeed! Money can't cover its deficiencies.

Too much wheat, it seems, was raised in California last summer. There are not enough storehouses there to hold the crop or ships enough coming to San Francisco to carry away the surplus. Many thousands of bushels remain unthrashed in the fields, and although freights are double the rates of the previous year, a hundred ships at least could be filled up with the wheat now stored in San Francisco. Truly the Golden Horn is a horn of plenty.

Crime appears still to move in a mysterious way in New York. One day last week an unknown man suddenly made his appearance in a concert saloon, shot the proprietor, Charles Christy, and then quietly made his escape from the premises. It is clear that the roughs have not yet made up their minds that Stokes or anybody else is to be hung, and therefore they continue to "ply their vocation," in view of the gross and culpable laxity which has heretofore marked the execution of the laws in the great metropolis.

On Ohio editor speaks of one who has been a persevering contributor to the office waste-basket for years past.

EDITORIAL CORRUSPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 20, 1873.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—As your readers already know, the Legislature has reassembled. A quorum was present in each House on the first day, and the regular business was at once taken up and proceeded with. In a few days, doubtless, the result of the study and deliberations and consultations of the members of the various committees upon the great leading legislative questions now before the General Assembly will be made apparent.

There was quite a little excitement and ringing of fire bells, &c., here on Friday night, caused by a burning chimney in the Capitol Building. There was no damage done, however, and the matter would not be worth mentioning but for a good thing some sleepy-headed man got off in connection with it. The aforesaid man, when waked and asked to go to the Capitol and help put out the fire, refused flatly, saying, as he turned over for another snooze, "Confound it, let me alone. It is nothing in the world but Caldwell and Kemp Battle trying to smoke out old man McIver." When it is remembered that this came right upon the heels of Mr. McIver's refusal to vacate his office, which is in the Capitol Building, on the demand of Mr. Battle, the joke will be appreciated.

It will be remembered that the seat of Mabson, a sitting colored Representative from Edgecombe county, has been contested. On Saturday the committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely to his claim. The unanimity upon which the report was based is as follows: Mabson was elected over Edgecombe at some time during the year 1871; about December in that year he went to Beaufort county, and there taught school for two terms of four months each; prior to the August election, held in the year 1871, upon the Convention question, he was duly registered in Beaufort county, after taking the oath required by law. On election day he voted in Beaufort county.

To rebut the evidence coming to show a change of domicil Mabson made affidavit that he went there with intention to abandon his domicil in Edgecombe; that he was only temporarily sojourning at Beaufort; that he had left his office in Edgecombe in charge of his brother, and that he registered and voted under a misapprehension of the law and of his rights in the premises. The committee were of opinion that about the best evidence that could be given of domicil was the fact of taking the oaths required by law. The report in that case, that the sitting member from that county, the act of registration and the act of voting. I would indeed be a curious thing if a man should be allowed to undermine the title to a seat in the Legislature by swearing that he took a solemn oath contrary to law, and that he registered and voted unlawfully. If the report of the committee shall be concurred in, a new election will be ordered.

Governor Caldwell has sent in another characteristic message, characteristic at least in its cool, unblushing impudence and wonderful insolence. The Governor does not hesitate to lecture the Legislature as if its members were a parcel of truant, idle school boys, and he was their pedagogue. How Senators and Representatives can submit to such treatment, is one of the many strange things daily witnessed in these strange times. However that may be, on Saturday Governor Caldwell sent a message to the Senate calling the attention of the Legislature to the fact that his recommendations in regard to the State debt had not been heeded thus far, and telling them that he did not approve of the "do nothing policy." Failing to have his wishes complied with when put in the shape of suggestions, His Excellency, the doughty Governor of North Carolina, goes a bow-shot further, and impudently presumes to send to the Legislature a regular bill formally drawn up and entitled "An act to restore the credit of the State."

What the next step of this mighty Governor will be, no sane or sensible man will venture to predict. It may be safely asserted, we think, that never before, at least since colonial days, did any Governor of North Carolina have the assurance to attempt, officially, to present to the Legislature for its action, a bill formally drawn up. The Governor is not a member of the Legislature, and has not a shadow even of a right, to introduce a bill. The attempt thus to influence their action is a palpable and flagrant abuse of his constitutional right to "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient."

It is one thing for a Governor to recommend measures to the consideration of the Legislature; it is another and quite a different thing for him to usurp the legislative function and prepare and introduce bills.

It is possible, however, that we may do injustice to Governor Caldwell in supposing he is conscious of being so habitually insolent in his official intercourse with the Legislative branch of the government; it may be that his conduct proceeds from ignorance rather than from willful insolence. Indeed, so many of his acts proceed so manifestly from ignorance of the Constitution and laws of the State that many charitably disposed people attribute thereto, also, the tenor and tone as well as much of the matter of his messages. That a man who is a graduate of the University, a lawyer by profession and practice, a legislator of much experience, and for the third year Governor of the State, should not see the impropriety and illegality of sending, officially, a bill to the Legislature, seems almost incredible. Yet this spectacle was witnessed on Saturday last. The theory of our government is that the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches are equal and co-ordinate. The practice, under Caldwell's *regime*, is quite different.

A good thing happened in the House on Saturday. By a rule of that body it is required that the daily sessions shall be opened with prayer, and on that day, somehow or other, it fell to the lot of a colored brother to invoke the morning blessing. He was earnest and he was eloquent, and went straight to the point. He thanked Heaven that Congress had so much sense and that the House had got so much sense. Mounting higher and higher, he wound up a grand peroration with an exhortation to Heaven to show "mercy to all people, without regard to age or sex, race, color or previous condition of servitude." We rather think this may be aptly described as a truly loyal prayer.

On yesterday Mr. Kames, the smaller of the two Pennsylvania lobyists who were so successful in passing the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad bill in such hot haste just before the recess, put in a second appearance. His colleague, Mr. Smith, he of ponderous paunch, better known, it is said, in Philadelphia, as "Slushy Smith," is kept at home by sickness, so that for the present at least, the State of North Carolina is deprived of the inestimable blessing of his lovely countenance. It is sad to think that we shall be obliged to content ourselves with little Kames. It is due to Mr. Kames, however, to say that if he is small, that he is quite a lively little joker and is fully able to take care of himself even if poor "Slushy" is sick. Mr. Kames has, I believe, three other bills before the Legislature; one is to incorporate a Telegraph company; another to incorporate an Express company, and the third, to incorprrate a "Construction company." These are companion pieces, it is said, to the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railway. Whether these bills will be urged as Eastern measures, essentially necessary to the development of Eastern Carolina, remains to be seen. Some of our friends here do not seem to feel quite easy in their consciences about the manner in which Wilmington was treated about the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Rail Road. Possibly some of them think that to pass a bill as an "Eastern measure" that injures Wilmington is something very near akin to, if not worse than "playing Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted." S.

GOV. CALDWELL'S IMPUDENCE.

Unless Governor Caldwell is utterly wanting in sensibility, the dignified, but for all that none the less stinging and withering, rebuke from the venerable Senator from Orange, will bring him to his senses and teach him that he cannot transcend the bounds of official propriety with impunity in his intercourse with the Legislature.

It will be remembered by our readers that on Saturday last Governor Caldwell so far forgot himself as to send a message to the Legislature impudently lecturing the members for the course they had thought proper to pursue, and audaciously sending them a bill for their action, already drawn up. The message and bill were referred to the Joint Select Committee on the State Debt and Liabilities. On Tuesday the Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. NORWOOD, made a report, which will be found in the Legislative proceedings elsewhere. We have seldom seen impertinence punished more effectually. It is needless to say that the Senate concurred in the request of the Committee to be discharged from the consideration of the message and bill. We presume they will now go under the table, rather than upon it.

WHAT "CREDIT MOBILIER" MEANS.

A correspondent, says the Chicago *Tribune*, asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original derivation and the use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *immovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe Generale de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It had special privileges under its charter. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time it advanced two hundred and fifty million francs, and at another time three hundred and eighty-five million francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of forty per cent. on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America is due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges, which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of one thousand per cent., on an entirely fictious capital. This transaction was literally a "Credit on Movables," the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., taking the movables—that is, the securities and the profits.

The cable brings us news of the proposed visit to the principal countries of Europe of the Shah of Persia. This announcement is significant when taken in connection with the late rumor that vital changes are to be made in the foreign policy of Persia. Important consequences in the management of Eastern affairs are likely to follow this unprecedented action on the part of the Persian ruler, and it is hoped they will be more satisfactory than those which have been the legitimate results of the policy of the Persian government for the past half century.

A merchant advertised for a clerk "who could bear confinement," and received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

THROUGH AND LOCAL RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The introduction, by a Senator, before the recess of the Legislature, of a bill to require the Railroads of this State to make no distinction in charges for the transportation of Local and Through Freights, has given rise to some discussion in the newspapers of the State, and believing its passage would not only be fatal to the building of new railroads, but also injurious to our city as a commercial centre and shipping port, we hope that it will not pass.

We believe this subject is misunderstood by the public, and they are too apt to lay at the door of "Through Freights" all the complaints, and they are many, which they find cause to make against Railroad corporations. And many suppose that their own road is the only one which gives a supposed preference to distant shippers. As there is no road in this country, which has connections with other lines of transportation, either railroad or steamship, which does not adopt a tariff of "Through Freights," to a greater or less degree, we therefore conclude that the system has the universal endorsement of all railroad managers, and we are forced to the opinion that its abuse, rather than its legitimate effects, is the real source of much well-grounded complaint.

As we understand the difference, Local Freight is that which passes over one road, or part of a road, and Through Freight that which passes over two or more roads. Thus the North Carolina freighter has the benefit of a through rate over all the railroad and steamship lines from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, until his freight reaches the railroad upon which he resides, upon which he is compelled to pay local rates. And the same rule holds good upon the produce he ships from home. And, indeed, he gets the benefit of through rates whether he sells at his nearest market-town or in the Northern city, for the home purchaser gives more for his cotton, naval stores or wheat, because he can ship them North cheaper than if local rates had to be paid on all lines of transportation until they reached their final destination.

Then why this distinction between local and through rates?

First: It arises from the general principle that the longer the distance freight is transported the less per mile it costs the company. Any other rule might amount to a prohibition for long distances, and would work great hardships to those remote from market.

Second: Every railroad company claims the right to fix such a local tariff of charges for freight and passengers as shall maintain its line, modified as far as practicable by what may be realized from such "through freight" as it may be able, by lower rates, to obtain.

Let us apply these distinctions, not theoretically, but practically. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad enter into an agreement to make a tariff of charges on produce from all places on the latter road to Wilmington, as well as for return goods.

Take the article of wheat, largely produced on the line of the former road. The managers of the North Carolina Railroad say to those of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad that they must have their local rates upon wheat from Salisbury, Lexington and High Point, and also upon salt and molasses which our merchants send to these points. They hold that this is their freight exclusively, upon which they must sustain their road.

If, then, the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad would not transport that wheat from Goldsboro' to Wilmington any cheaper than it did, the wheat of the Wayne county producer, the wheat would go to Norfolk, Richmond or Charleston, all of which are competing points. Or if the law prohibited these through rates then the producer in the interior would be beggared while his more favored rival would grow rich.

But the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad does take the wheat or salt and molasses at two-thirds or one-half of its local rates to Goldsboro', and thus secures the trade for its line and for our merchants. They are benefitted. And who is injured? Not the Wayne county producer, for he gets his wheat to market and receives his merchandise in return for one-half what the Davidson county producer does, and he is that much better off. Nay, he gets cheaper rates because of this new business which is thrown upon his home road, by which its receipts are increased.

We are speaking now of what has actually happened in the past. And what in the future for our port?

Take the Air Line Railroad, being built from Charlotte to Atlanta. For many miles southwest of Charlotte, Wilmington will be the nearest sea port, and the natural outlet and inlet for all heavy goods for the vast section of country to be opened by the completion of that road. If the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad can not take advantage of "Through Rates" to bring to this city produce beyond Charlotte, and return groceries, then we will be as much shut off from that country as if there was no railroad connection with it. Charleston and Savannah would get not only their legitimate proportion, but the surplus which legislation would drive from us.

But we do object to the abuses of this "Through Freight" business, and the public have a right to complain when local interests are neglected for the advancement of distant shippers.

We condemn the gambling operations of the four great Trunk Lines out of New York and Philadelphia, where the game is to break down and compel the withdrawal of some of the parties to a ruinous competition.

We condemn railroad corporations which neglect local for through business. The through freight should be considered only as surplus, and not preferred business. The local demands should be supplied first, at a fair and reasonable rate, and the through business should be made to benefit the local shipper, and not work to his injury.

We are not disposed to discuss the legal effect of the proposed legislation upon charters granted before the adoption of the present Constitution, but content ourselves with noticing the effect upon new railroad enterprises.—How much, for instance, would the charters granted for the two lines of railroad from Charleston to Norfolk, or others now pending in the Legislature be worth if this requirement should be incorporated? The charters would not be worth the paper upon which they would be enrolled.

If we can only get and prevent the abuse of the system of "Through and Local Freight," good can be done. But it would be injurious to producer and stockholder and to commerce to break down all distinction between them.

The following extract from the report of the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, in 1866 and 1867, upon this subject will, we think, add great weight to what we have said:

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF COL. FREMONT, GEN. SUP'T WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R., for 1866.

To discriminate in making freight charges has been long and well established.

No Railway can be well and justly managed when that principle is not observed.

Suppose the horizontal system to be adopted and all goods paid the same rates per ton per mile for long or short distances, the cost of hauling and handling being the same, and the rate being such that short distances were simply remunerative, the charges for the longest distances would be excessive—amounting to a prohibition. Carry the principle out as we may, for one, two, or three thousand miles, and we could not enjoy the products or manufactures of other countries.

It has been thought best, therefore, to equalize the burdens of transportation, and of maintaining our great Railway lines by charging less and less as the distances traveled become greater and greater; thus while the resident near the market towns pay more per mile than those residing at the greatest distance, yet the cost of transportation thus distributed is not oppressive upon either, and it enables the Railways to be maintained, as they are, for the mutual benefit of stockholders and people. This is precisely the principle that regulates the local tariff of freights for this and most other Railways.

The distances charged for are the same, reckoned either from Wilmington or Weldon, hence the citizens that receive their goods and forward their produce at Halifax, Enfield, Battleboro', Rocky Mount and Wilson, have no more cause of complaint than those who receive and deliver theirs at North East, Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Teachey's, Magnolia and Warsaw. All are charged by the same table of distances.

If the complaint is made that the rates are too high in one case, they are equally so in both. The real point of difficulty seems to be that Weldon is not the market town, but that it is sixty or eighty miles distant from that point, while Wilmington is at the southern terminus.

As to high rates, all we can say is they are not so high in proportion to the cost of operating, or the value of property transported, as they were in 1861, nor do the receipts net as much, by a large percentage, as they did then.

The committee of stockholders appointed to examine this report made the following endorsement.

The question of through freights we have fully considered and approved and can add nothing to the able argument of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Col. S. L. Fremont, in its behalf, to which arguments, in his report, we respectfully call the attention of all the stockholders and others interested in this matter.

A. A. McKOY,
T. S. KENAN,
JOS. A. ENGELHARD.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF COL. FREMONT, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. FOR 1867.—WAY FREIGHT.

This subject, as connected with our through business, requires a few words of remark. There seems to be an impression with some of our home patrons that local or way freights should be charged as low as the lowest through rates, on the ground that our people should be treated as well as those at a distance. To this abstract principle no one can object. The true cause of complaint on this subject, however, is that those who built and must sustain the road, (the non-subscribers have no reason to complain,) lose sight of their own interest. Would any people, having completed a great work like this, shut out its benefits to all the world but themselves, their neighbors and immediate friends, because others living at a great distance could not afford to use it and pay the same rate per mile that they (the owners) find it necessary to charge themselves and their neighbors to maintain the road and pay an income upon their investment? Surely not. And yet this is precisely the case presented. We cannot get the distant business unless we carry it as low as it can go by other company routes. Shall we refuse to take it because of that fact, and run our cars, half loaded with local business only, when we can fill them at less rates as additional business? We think not. All we can add to the receipts from such sources is nearly all profit, and helps to reduce the the local rates, and thus benefit the local patrons. In other words, will the local patrons maintain the line alone, or receive the assistance of outsiders at such rates as they are willing to pay?

From the Charlotte Home.

Reasons Why We Want the Fence Law.

1st—Because it will save timber.

2d—Because it will save thousands of dollars that the land-holder pays out for making, hauling rails and building fences.

3d—Because it will lay open to cultivation thousands of acres of the best land in the State, now occupied by fences and briars.

4th—Because it will improve the land, by keeping the stock off the wood-land and giving more time for making manure and redeeming waste land.

5th—Because it will improve the stock. For the owner will keep his own stock instead of his neighbor's.

6th—Because it will increase the value of labor. For the employer can afford to pay the laborer higher wages for composting than for keeping up unnecessary fences.

7th—Because it will make the poor man rich and the rich man richer.—The one can furnish the land and the other enclose it for the pasturage of both. Then the tables of all will groan under the heavy burden of the sweetest meats—such as gladdened the hearts of many of Bragg's followers when they feasted on Kentucky Berkshires, which were skinned in the twilight and boiled with white oak acorns, instead of the razor back and hornless scrubs, of which it takes two or three to make a respectable shadow when ready for the butcher. R.

P. S.—Is it just that one man should be compelled to destroy his timber and be at an enormous expense to protect himself against the ravages of a few little grunters of his neighbor?

Cabarrus county, N. C.

The weather at Christmas in the east of England was such that the blackbirds were singing their love songs, and roses, violets, pansies, laburnums and other flowers were in full bloom.

It appears from the official return of the late census taken at Vienna that the population of that city is 911,271. The number of houses is 17,992, and 511 more are in course of construction.

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Cunningham presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Commissioners of Warren county, in reference to the proposed new county of Gilliam. Referred without being read.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to act upon his suggestion on the subject of the State debt, as contained in his annual message, and in view of the vital importance of the subject, and he being no advocate of the "do nothing policy," and being unwilling to partake of the responsibilities attending that policy, and concluding that the Legislature does not concur in the views expressed in the annual message, he presents another scheme in the shape of a *bill*, which however, he does not think perfect, &c., &c.

Mr. Merrimon moved the message and accompanying bill be referred, without being printed, to the Committee on State debt. Adopted.

By leave, Mr. Powell introdneed a bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to incorporate the "Middle and North Carolina Railway"—the special order—was put upon its passage. The bill proposes a railway from Beaufort harbor to Memphis, Tenn. The bill is of usual length and pooposes to give to the Company large powers.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, moved the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday week at 12 m.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn, the amendments of the Committee adopted, and the bill passed its second reading, and was made special order for Friday next at 11 o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Powell, by leave, introduced a resolution requesting and instructing our Representatives and Senators in Congress to urge the passage of the educational bill now pending in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1873.

Mr. Darden, of Perquimans, introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to endeavor to prevent the breaking of plighted faith with Indians by the general government.

Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, a resolution to cause to be printed and distributed an act to pay the expenses of idiots and lunatics incurred by counties. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Cook the rules were suspended to take up a resolution requesting our members in Congress to use their influence to have our government to observe its plighted faith with the Indians.

After considerable discussion a resolution to postpone indefinitely passed. Ayes 56; nays 51.

Mr. McNeill, a bill in regard to descents. Referred.

Mr. Bennett, a bill incorporating the Wilmington Trust and Savings Bank Company. The bill was postponed until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Board of Education, in relation to the sale of swamp lands. Laid on the table till Monday.

Mr. Johnston submitted a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The report stated that Mabson, colored, was not a lawful resident of Edgecombe at the time of his election to the House of Representatives, and that a new election should be had to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Gorman moved to print and make special order for Thursday next. The motion to make special order prevailed, but the motion to print was lost.

Mr. Gorman, a bill repealing the usury laws.

Williamson, colored, a bill to be entitled an act to regulate municipal elections.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Stilley presented the petition of citizens of Beaufort county, praying for the establishment of a new county, to be called "Cove," out of the southwestern portion of Beaufort county.

Mr. Hill, a petition of citizens of Brunswick, praying for the incorporation of Shallotte Church, in that county.

Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a memorial of citizens of Bladen county, in favor of a change in the dividing line between Bladen and Columbus.

Also, by Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a petition of citizens of Robeson, asking the General Assembly to pay to Mr. Jas. McQueen the reward offered by the State for killing the outlaw Boss Strong, the evidence of the killing accompanying the petition.

Mr. McCauley, a petition of citizens of Union county, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate Mount Prospect Camp Ground, and for authority to the county commissioners to make the necessary by-laws to suppress disorders in said camp ground.

All of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Welch introduced a bill to provide for the biennial election of the officers of the General Assembly and to prescribe their duties. Referred.

Mr. Troy, a bill to authorize the Western Railroad Company to issue bonds.

Mr. Cramer, a bill to amend the act providing for a cheap chattel mortgage. Referred.

Mr. McCabe, a bill to authorize the sheriff of Edgecombe to collect arrears of taxes. Referred.

Mr. McCauley, a bill in relation to the fees of Registers of Deeds and Justices of the Peace. Referred.

Mr. Merrimon, a resolution to adjourn without day on Monday, 17th of February, at 6 a. m. Lies over under the rules.

The resolution urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts in passing the Educational bill now pending in Congress, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to townships was put upon its passage.

Mr. Cunningham explained the object of the bill to be to provide for appeals from Township Boards of Trustees to Boards of County Commissioners, thence to the Superior Court. As the law now stood Township Boards had power to lay out new and close old roads without their action being reviewed except by County Boards. The bill proposed to restore the right of appeal to a judge for review and from his decision to the Supreme Court. Great hardship was complained of under the operation of the law at present.

The bill passed its second and third readings.

THE "NORTH CAROLINA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY."

On motion of Mr. Grandy, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the "North Carolina Construction Company" was put upon its passage.

Mr. Grandy urged the passage of the bill, which he explained to be to facilitate the construction of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad, a charter for which had been granted by the present Legislature before the Christmas recess.

Mr. Dunham moved the bill be indefinately postponed. He regarded it as strange that if the object simply was to facilitate the building of this road, nothing had been said of its necessity at the time the railroad charter was granted. The present bill should have specified his objections, that the bill might be amended if necessary. The committee having the bill in charge had recommended it, with an amendment which the friends of the measure were bound to accept. He called upon Mr. Dunham to specify his objections.

Mr. Dunham was opposed to the bill *in toto*—there was not a feature in it that could meet with his approval. He wished to know why the projectors of the scheme had not incorporated the provisions of this bill in the original charter? This bill was on the calendar while the railroad charter was before the Senate. The bill was too general in its character; the projectors should specifically state what they want.

Mr. Murphy could not see the terrible dangers of the bill. The company merely claimed the right to build the road in its own way and the Legislature should not force it into measures. He professed to know the objects of the bill. Old methods of doing business were passing away. The "Construction Companies" were a new alliance, used in the Northern States, and even in our neighboring State, Virginia. The objection seemed to be more to the name than otherwise.

Mr. Merrimon said these great corporations were not alarming merely to the people of this State, but to the Congress of the United States, who were devising means to check their growing power. He objected to the bill on account of the indefinite powers it sought—powers, extending even to the establishment of banks, &c. The danger was that ere long they would control the legislation of the State and of the country.

Mr. Respass reminded Mr. Merrimon that the amendment of the committee restricted the company to the building of the road.

Mr. Merrimon thought the amendment did no such thing. The proposed charter gave unlimited powers, including that of issuing certificates of indebtedness, and to issue judgments. He would not give his support to the bill till its purposes were definitely defined.

Mr. Flemming said the power of issuing judgment should be stricken from the bill. The charter, however, to build the road had been granted. Parties were coming to build the road, and it seemed nothing but right that they should be permitted to become incorporated to protect themselves and their capital. It was proposed to establish minor corporations under the grand corporation.

Mr. Dunham did not think this company could be incorporated under the general act, if he understood its provisions. He charged bad faith in its projectors in not advising the Senate of their purposes whilst the railroad charter was under consideration. He charged bad faith in another respect. He was assured on the authority of a Senator, that when the railroad bill was up its friends gave repeated assurances that it was not their purpose to ask for subscriptions from counties, whereas the present bill asked for power to receive such subscriptions.—He repeated that in the first instance the Senate should have been advised of all the powers sought for.

Mr. Murphy did not so understand the projectors of the bill. He had repeatedly heard them declare that they wanted every dollar that could be raised in the State.

Mr. Grandy denied that there had been any bad faith on the part of the friends of the bill. Both bills were before the Senate at the same time. He repeated that the present bill was merely in furtherance of the building of the railroad. He thought there should be no objection to it as it proposed to bring into the State from five to ten million of dollars.

Mr. Norwood objected to the bill as being a leap in the dark, when light might have been thrown upon it. The bill was a distinct measure, it not having been reported or acted upon in conjunction with the railroad bill or having been introduced as a supplement to that bill. In passing the railroad bill, the Senate had been told that the projectors had an abundance of means to complete the work. After the passage of that bill, then comes in the present bill to put into the hands of the company the *means* of building the road. He considered it very doubtful whether the bill would have passed had this condition of affairs been understood at the time. He was not informed at the time the privilege of building this road was granted that the company had not the means of completing it. As to building the road being the real purpose of the bill, Mr. Norwood had his doubts. He asked Senators to read the bill and they would not find a word pointing in that direction; and but for the amendment of the Committee, no connection whatever could be traced between them. The bill before the Senate simpyl asked power to do anything, at any time and in any place within the limits of the State. The amendments of the Committee had to define its object somewhat by providing that the powers sought should be "necessary to the construction of the road." But another section of the bill gave the Company power to make, create and issue bonds, mortgages, judgments, certificates of indebtedness and all other papers—for what? asked Mr. Norwood; not as "necessary to construct the New York, Norfolk & Charleston Railroad," but as "necessary to its (the company's) business!" Mr. Norwood stigmatized the bill as a "huge, mis-shaped, blind monster." It almost, said he, enables the company to constitute themselves a a court of justice. They claimed the power to issue judgments and even to issue certificates of their own indebtedness. He was opposed to any such bill. He had come to that pass when he had given up all hope of North Carolina having any State pride, and he would now go for her material prosperity, supporting any measure to that end.

Mr. Troy called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the amendment of the committee was adopted.

The question then reenrred on the passage of the bill on its second reading, and the bill failed to pass by a vote of 24 to 14, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Cramer, Flemming, Grandy, Gudger, Harris, Hoffman, Hyman, Long, McCotter, Murphy, Respass, Seymour, Smith and Welch—14.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Allen, Barnhardt, Cowles, Cunningham, Davis, Dunham, Ellis, of Columbus, Horton, Mabson, McCabe, McCauley, Merrimon, Miller, Morehead, of Guilford, Murray, Nicholson, Norwood, Powell, Scott, Stafford, Troy, Walker, Waring and Worth—24.

Mr. Allen moved to reconsider the vote rejecting this bill with a view to its being re-referred for amendment. Adopted and the reference so ordered.

A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor, accompanied by the report of Alex. McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the sale of Durant's Island. Referred to the committee on education.

Harris, col., called up the engrossed bill to punish enticers of minors from their parents or guardians, &c., beyond the State, or from one part of the State to another, without the consent of said parents, &c.

The bill, by consent, passed its second reading and was referred to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

Mr. Gudger, a petition protesting against any interference with the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Gray, of Bladen, a petition praying the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within [illegible] of Abbottsburg, N. C.

Mr. Badger moved that the joint committee appointed to investigate the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad be requested to report what progress they have made in the investigation.

Mr. Bennett, from the committee, stated that the committee had examined Gen. T. L. Clingman, N. W. Woodfin, and a number of others, and would submit a report in two hours to the House.

Mr. Badger, a bill to amend the law in regard to proceedings in bastardy cases. Referred.

Mr. Carson, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. Referred.

Mr. Guyther, a bill to repeal the act in relation to quarantine regulations in Wilmington harbor, North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Haynes, a bill to establish the new county of Bragg.

Mr. Duls, a bill to prevent speculation in county claims. Referred.

The rules were suspended, and House bill to allow the Carolina Narrow Guage Railroad Company to consolidate with the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad Company of South Carolina, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill to incorporate the Farmers' Loan Bank, Wilmington, N. C., was taken up and passed its second reading.

The bill came up on its third reading, and was, on motion of Mr. McGehee, postponed till to-morrow at 12 m.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1873.

Mr. Norwood, from the committee on the State debt and liabilities, in response to the Governor's message and bill on that subject, reported as follows:

"The joint select committee on the State debt and liabilities, to whom was referred the message and draft of a bill on that subject from the Governor, have had the same under consideration.

"The committee believe they apprehend the importance of the subject of the State debt, which has been committed to their charge, in its various repects and bearings, and they indulge the hope that they may in due time be able to recommend such a course with regard to it as may best promote the public interests.

"The appreciation by the committee of the immense importance of the subject induces them to refrain from the reflections upon the communication of the Governor which to some it may seem to provoke.

"The committee respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said communication.

NORWOOD, Chairman."

Mr. Norwood, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for the improvement of the Agriculture of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Stilley introdneed a bill to lay off a new county by the name of Core, out of a portion of Beaufort county.

Also a bill supplement to a bill to lay off the proposed new county of Core. Both referred.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill for amnesty and pardon. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend chap. 71, laws of 1871-72, was put upon its passage. The bill provides that the magistrates of the several counties may meet on the first Monday of January, of each and every year, or failing a meeting at that time, then on the first Monday of February, for the election of three discreet persons as a finance committee.

Mr. Grandy offered an additional section providing that the compensation of said finance committee be left to the discretion of the county commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Flemming, an amendment repealing that provision of the law requiring county commissioners to make publication of the financial condition of the several counties, and confining that duty to the Finance Committee. Adopted—35 to 5.

The bill then passed passed its second reading—27 to 3.

Then the bill was put upon its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Flemming the bill was tabled

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GOTHAM.

STOKES DEPRESSED.

SHARSHIP SEIZED FOR DEBT.

GOODRICH, AND CLAFFLIN IN JAIL AGAIN.

New York, Jan. 22 Noon. The action of the case of Foster, the cashier, hardened, seemed to depress stocks very much.

The Columbia and Crescent City, of Havana line, have been seized for debt. The Morro Castle will be seized on her arrival.

Woodhull and Claflin are again in prison.

HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION TO-MORROW.

ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PASSED THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 22 Noon. Col. Forney, President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, has stated that he said the present conflict between the stock jobbers is fostering and the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. He says that there is not and never can be conflicting interests between two great enterprises.

The Committee of Ways and Means Secretary Boutwell that they propose new legislation for the retirement of United States bonds.

A memorial was presented in the Senate to-day from merchants of New Orleans, asking the Government to take charge of the Mississippi levees.

The Senate is discussing Indian Appropriation bill.

A general joint resolution was reported to-day to West Virginia for the relief of the sufferers by the floods.

The Senate has passed the bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to amend the Judiciary Act.

Mr. Wilson

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. :

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Lots of lobbyists in Raleigh.

Only five prisoners in Halifax jail.

Steamers now run between Tarboro' and Washington.

The small pox in Franklin and Nash is on the decline.

The young men of Tarboro' had a grand dress ball at the Howard Hotel last Friday night.

Many farmers along the Roanake river lost numbers of cattle during the recent freshet.

W. M. Blackwell, Esq., of Granville, owns a mare that has given birth to six colts in three years.

The colored people of Greensboro' are about to organize a temperance society and a savings bank.

A Kentucky drove of ninety-five mules was in Raleigh this week and were sold very rapid at from $150 to $175 per mule.

The Salem Press says: Mr. D. N. Clinard killed two hogs, 13 months old, weighing respectively 392 and 360 lbs. This is hard to beat.

We note that at Ridgeway there is a Brewery owned by C. Peters, an Englishman, that is said to manufacture superior XXX Ale.

The Raleigh News says that the New Year's Ball given in that city on Thursday evening was one of the grandest affairs ever known there.

Mrs. Margaret E Ramey, for many years a resident of Rocky Mount, died in Wilmington, Del. on the 12th, in the 75th year of her age.

The Louisburg Courier says: Dr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, baptised four young ladies of this place in the Tar river on Tuesday the 14th inst.

The Salisbury Watchman says that the hog cholera or some other equally fatal malady is proving very destructive among the hogs of that immediate section.

The Tarboro' Southerner says: Mr. John A. Little, living in the Lower Conetoe District, with one assistant and one horse, produced 14 bales of cotton, 50 barrels of corn and 150 bushels potatoes.

The Wadesboro' Argus says: We are informed that an old colored man, Ab. Ratliff, who lives with Mr. C. Teal, about 6 miles from town, fell from a wagon last week and broke his thigh. He is not expected to recover.

The Winston Republican learns that the store of Messrs. Jones & Doby, at Gap Civil, Alleghany county, was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant. Loss from $6,000 to $7,000. Insured in the Liverpool, London & Globe Company for $4,000.

The Raleigh Era says: Adolphus Strudwick, colored, near Hillsboro', went over to a neighbor's house the other night, and returning, laid down to go to sleep and was dead before morning. He had been working hard that day and it is thought he ruptured a blood vessel.

The Battleboro Advance is pained to announce the sudden death of Exum E. Vick, Esq., which occurred on Thursday, the 9th inst. Mr. Vick left home in his usual health and was taken ill in his buggy on the road near Whitaker's Mill and died in a few moments after he was attacked.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: Mr. Will Benbow is erecting a handle factor at Oak Ridge, in this county. The handle business is becoming quite an industry in this State, the factories now numbering about eight, we believe, the two in this city being the largest and doing the most extensive business.

The Winston Sentinel says: G. M. Booker, charged with the murder of Hampton Jeffrey at Madison, sometwo months ago, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Tourgee, on the 28th of December, and asked to be admitted to bail. Judge Tourgee refused to grant the writ. The case will come up at the Spring Term of Rockingham Court.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: The meeting held in Smithfield, on the 21st of December, to devise means for the erection of a cotton factory, was all that could be desired. A temporary organization was effected, and another meeting is to be held on the 1st Saturday in February, when a stock company is to be formed. The indications are that the proposed enterprise will be made a success.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Messrs. Stewart and Thompson, of Canada West, who have been spending some days looking around our section with a view to selecting sites suitable for location. There are quite a number of people in the neighborhood they come from who are desirous of moving to this State, if they can secure lands to suit them, which we have no doubt they can.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: The dwelling and outhouses of Stephen G. Hudson, of Randolph county, were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. His stock of wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., stored in one of the outhouses, was consumed. The fire originated from sparks falling on the roof, and was not discovered by Mr. H., who was working in the adjoining woods, until it was too late to save anything but a portion of his household furniture.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday, Jan. 15.—Court met at 10 o'clock, all the Justices present.

The following cases from the 5th Judicial Circuit were taken up:

Thos. Robinson, executor, vs. Henry McIver, et al, from Richmond. Put off and collect costs of plaintiff. T. S. Ashe for plaintiff; and Battle & Sons and J. W. Hinsdale for defendants.

John D. Williams, et al, vs. John T. Council, from Moore. Continued by consent. John Manning and J. D. McIver for plaintiffs, ank Neill McKay, Phillip & Merrimon and B. & T. C. Fuller for defendants.

The papers in the case of John McCrumin vs. Cyrus Bennett, et al, from Moore, were handed to the Court an "advisari" being entered in the case at the last term.

Sinclair, Owen & Brown vs State of North Carolina, from Cumberland. Referred to the Clerk to find the facts. J. W. Hinsdale for plaintiff and Attorney General for the State,

State vs Samuel McMillan, et al, from Richmond, case argued. Attorney General for the State, no counsel for defendant.

State vs Joe Patterson, from Richmond. Case argued. Attorney General for the State and P. D. Walker and Busbee & Busbee for defendant.

E. L. McLean, executor, vs James T. Leach et al from Harnett. Neil McKay for Plaintiff and B. & T. C. Fuller and Moore & Gatlin for defendants—argued.

Murdoch McKennon vs M. Faulk, administrator, from Cumberland. Death of Plaintiff suggested. B. & T. C. Fuller for Plaintiff and J. W. Hinsdale and C. W. Broadfoot for defendant.

Berry Rush, et al, vs Halcyon Steamboat Company, from Cumberland. Case argued. J. W. Hinsdale and B. & T. C. Fuller for defendants.

State vs Eli Simmons and Gus Allen, from Anson. Attorney General for the State and R. T. Bennett for defenants. Set for Thursday.—Raleigh *News*.

Condensed from the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, 1873.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.

Lieutenant-Governor Brogden, on being seated, delivered his inaugural address.

The journal of the 18th December, 1872, was read and approved.

A message was received from the Governor in relation to amending the bill passed 25th January, 1871, allowing the United States to purchase sites for light houses, &c. The message recommended that the amendments be passed. Referred to committee on internal improvements with instructions to report immediately.

Mr. Norwood stated that there was but one of the Committee on Internal Improvements present, and he would move that the message of the Governor, and documents in regard to allowing the United States to purchase sites for light houses, &c., be referred to a select committee, as it was desirable that action should be taken immediately. Adopted.

Senator Morehead, of Rockingham, was added to the committees on judiciary and education.

The President announced that Senator Dunham would act as the Senate select committee to cancel vouchers in the treasury department on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the House announcing the organization of that body, and of its readiness to proceed to business.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A resolution in regard to internal revenue.

(This resolution requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the internal revenue system abolished completely or at least so modified in this then to try and have the law so amended as to allow one owner of cows to feed the calf collecting, &c.)

On motion the resolution was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

A bill and ordinance to enact and control the school laws and provide a system of public instruction. Laid on the table.

Mr. Norwood, from the select committee, reported favorably on the bill in regard to allowing the United States government to purchase eight houses, &c. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its several and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the House.

Senate bill to amend the General Incorporation act was recommitted to committee on corporations.

Senate bill for the relief of certain school teachers. [This bill provides for the payment of teachers of public schools to whom wages may be due for services rendered prior to the passage of the act transferring the public school money from the State Treasury to county treasuries.]

Mr. Dula offered the following amendment to the bill: That the teachers be paid out of the school fund belonging to the district wherein the school was taught.

The amendment was adopted. After long debate upon the question of referring the bill passed its third reading.

The bill amending the general incorporation act was taken up and passed second and third reading.

The Senate bill allowing the U. S. government to purchase lands in North Carolina for the purpose of erecting light houses, &c., was taken up, the rules suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Senate resolution concerning perishable property remaining in the State arsenal, authorizing the Adjutant General to advertise or sell such property now in the arsenal and placing the amount arising from such sale to the school fund, was read.

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute turning over said property in the arsenal to the President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill, as amended, tailed to pass its second reading.

On motion of Ellison, col., a resolution instructing the joint committee on penal institutions to report a bill for the better government of the jails and workhouses of the different counties, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the vote whereby the bill to sell the perishable property now in the State arsenal failed to pass its second reading, was reconsidered, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

House bill repealing all laws donating to persons and corporations, lands belonging to the Educational Board, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Everett was made special order for 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

House bill incorporating the Northern and Southern Telegraph Company passed its third reading.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, 1873.

Mr. Stilley presented the memorial of citizens of Beaufort county praying that no action be taken on the subject of the new county of Pamlico, tending to attach that portion of Beaufort county in which they live to said new county. Referred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to amend chap. 187, laws of 1868-69, concerning townships. Referred.

Mr. Allen a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company. Referred.

Mr. Nicholson, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 71, public laws of 1871-72, providing for the election of a finance committee for the several counties. Referred.

Mr. Stilley, a bill to incorporate the North and South Ayr Lying Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a resolution to provide for the further accommodation of the house of the State. Referred.

Mr. Fleming, a resolution instructing the committee on immigration, &c., to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a bureau of Agriculture and Immigration. Adopted.

Mr. Murray, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the efficacy of the laws providing for the accountability of clerks, sheriffs, &c., to the State. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ayer, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the House.

The following bills passed their third readings:

Senate bill providing for the taking of deposition in cases before justices' court—30 to 1.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railway Company was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 m.

Mr. Powell, by leave, introduced a bill in relation to the fees of justices of the peace and constables. Referred.

The following bills were read a second time or acted on as indicated:

The Senate bill to require Judges of Superior Court to send to the Supreme Court the testimony of witnesses of appeal, was rejected.

The engrossed bill to repeal the "deer law," chap. 68, laws of 1871-72, except as to the counties of Clay, Cherokee and Randolph, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to repeal chap. 68, laws of 1871-72, the "deer law", was put upon its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ayers, the further consideration of the bill was informally passed over.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a resolution in favor of Judge J. L. Henry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1873.

Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, a petition from certain citizens of Boon Hill, of that county, asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of the corporate limits of that town, which was referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dudley, colored, a resolution instructing the committee on immigration to report a bill to organize a bureau of statistics and immigration in the office of the Secretary of State. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Wheeler, a resolution providing that each of the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be voted on by the Legislature separately.

Mr. Joyner, a bill to change the name of the town of Boon Hill, Johnston county, to Princeton, and to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors therein. Referred.

Mr. Craige, a bill to confer jurisdiction upon justices of the peace to issue proceedings, supplementary to execution. Referred.

Mr. Byrd, a bill to prevent the traffic in county claims. Referred.

Malson, colored, a bill to alter section 45, chapter 189, of the school law. Referred.

A message was read from the Governor transmitting a petition from many citizens of Burke county, asking the establishment of a branch asylum for the insane in the town of Morganton, which petition was, on motion of Mr. Waugh, transmitted to the Senate.

CALENDAR.

A resolution concerning soldiers who served in the war of 1812. [Petitions our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge upon that body the amending of the pension laws so that its provisions can apply to said soldiers.] Read and passed its several readings.

Senate bill to amend the General Incorporation act was recommitted to committee on corporations.

Senate bill for the relief of certain school teachers. [This bill provides for the payment of teachers of public schools to whom wages may be due for services rendered prior to the passage of the act transferring the public school money from the State Treasury to county treasuries.]

Mr. Dula offered the following amendment to the bill: That the teachers be paid out of the school fund belonging to the district wherein the school was taught.

The amendment was adopted. After long debate upon the question of referring the bill passed its third reading.

The bill amending the general incorporation act was taken up and passed second and third reading.

The Senate bill allowing the U. S. government to purchase lands in North Carolina for the purpose of erecting light houses, &c., was taken up, the rules suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

Senate resolution concerning perishable property remaining in the State arsenal, authorizing the Adjutant General to advertise or sell such property now in the arsenal and placing the amount arising from such sale to the school fund, was read.

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute turning over said property in the arsenal to the President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill, as amended, tailed to pass its second reading.

On motion of Ellison, col., a resolution instructing the joint committee on penal institutions to report a bill for the better government of the jails and workhouses of the different counties, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the vote whereby the bill to sell the perishable property now in the State arsenal failed to pass its second reading, was reconsidered, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

House bill repealing all laws donating to persons and corporations, lands belonging to the Educational Board, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Everett was made special order for 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

House bill incorporating the Northern and Southern Telegraph Company passed its third reading.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17th, 1873.

Mr. Stilley presented the memorial of citizens of Beaufort county praying that no action be taken on the subject of the new county of Pamlico, tending to attach that portion of Beaufort county in which they live to said new county. Referred.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to amend chap. 187, laws of 1868-69, concerning townships. Referred.

Mr. Allen a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company. Referred.

Mr. Nicholson, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 71, public laws of 1871-72, providing for the election of a finance committee for the several counties. Referred.

Mr. Stilley, a bill to incorporate the North and South Ayr Lying Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a resolution to provide for the further accommodation of the house of the State. Referred.

Mr. Fleming, a resolution instructing the committee on immigration, &c., to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a bureau of Agriculture and Immigration. Adopted.

Mr. Murray, a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the efficacy of the laws providing for the accountability of clerks, sheriffs, &c., to the State. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ayer, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the House.

The following bills passed their third readings:

Senate bill providing for the taking of deposition in cases before justices' court—30 to 1.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railway Company was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 m.

Mr. Powell, by leave, introduced a bill in relation to the fees of justices of the peace and constables. Referred.

The following bills were read a second time or acted on as indicated:

The Senate bill to require Judges of Superior Court to send to the Supreme Court the testimony of witnesses of appeal, was rejected.

The engrossed bill to repeal the "deer law," chap. 68, laws of 1871-72, except as to the counties of Clay, Cherokee and Randolph, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to repeal chap. 68, laws of 1871-72, the "deer law", was put upon its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ayers, the further consideration of the bill was informally passed over.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a resolution in favor of Judge J. L. Henry.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution passed its several readings. [Pays Judge H. for holding certain courts of Oyer and Terminer in 1872-'73.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17, 1873.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Johnson, a petition from certain citizens of Buncombe county, asking the Legislature not to interfere with the sale of the Eastern Division of the W. N. C. R. R., according to the decree of Judge R. P. Dick, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina.

Mr. Blackwell, of Buncombe, a petition of a similar nature to that presented by Mr. Johnson, of said county.

Mr. Norment, a petition from certain citizens of Lumber Bridge township, Robeson county, asking for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of Lumber Bridge and Providence Church, Robeson county.

Mr. Norment, a petition from citizens of Robeson county, asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors near Marion Chapel and Ashepole Chapel.

Mr. Haynes, a petition praying the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to minors.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Badger, a bill to protect the agricultural interests of the State.

Mr. Norment, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Lumber Bridge Church, Robeson county.

By the same, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Union Chapel, Robeson county.

Mr. Haynes, a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors to minors.

Mr. Bennett, a bill incorporating the Farmers Loan Bank.

The rules were suspended and the bill allowing enterers of vacant lands further time to obtain grants from the State, passed second and third readings.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax passed its several readings.

The bill to change the name af Boon Hill, in Johnston county, to Princeton, and to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of its corporate limits, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill to amend an act extending time for registering deeds was read. A substitute for original bill was recommended by judiciary committee.

The hour for special order for consideration of bill repealing donation of school funds to any persons having arrived, the bill was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Education.

The consideration of bill to amend an act extending time of registering deeds was resumed; bill passed second and third readings.

Mr. Morrison introduced a resolution exempting persons of 60 years of age from serving on juries.

The bill amending charter of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company passed its several readings.

House resolution authorizing joint committee on Public Libraries to confer with a suitable person to take charge of State and Legislative Libraries for two years from 1st January, 1873, was adopted.

The bill authorizing Superior Court Clerks to pay over all fines and forfeitures to county treasurers, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill to amend subdivision 2, section 8, chapter 187, laws of 1870-71, relative to fees of county officers and superior court clerks, was read, and on motion of Mr. Houston, was laid on the table.

House bill incorporating King Solomon Lodge, No 313, Robeson county, of F. and A. M., passed its second and third readings.

House bill to amend an act relating to appointment of Judges to hold special terms of superior courts, passed its second and third readings.

House bill to amend the act to lay off and establish the homestead and personal property exemption, passed its second and third readings.

This bill provides that where a homestead has been laid off it shall not be interfered with, unless for fraud, complicity or irregularity.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that that body had concurred in the House proposition to raise a joint committee on immigration.

THE DOUBLE DECKERS.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 Night. By the President of the United States—Executive Order:

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office, by appointment from him or otherwise, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding such Federal positions accept offices under the authority of the States and territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming the duties of the State, territorial and municipal offices at the same time that they are charged with the duties of the civil offices held under Federal authority; and whereas, it is believed that with few exceptions the holding of two such offices by the same person is incompatible with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience, and often results in detriment to the public service, and moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the government; in view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice that from and after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal or civil offices by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States, will be expected, while holding such offices not to accept or hold any office under any State or Territorial government, or under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation, and further, that the acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment, by any person holding civil offices as aforesaid, under the government of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the Federal office held by such persons, and will be taken to be, and will be treated as, a resignation by such Federal officer of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States. The offices of justice of the peace, of notaries public and of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, of bail, or to administer oaths, shall not be deemed within the purview of this order and are exceptions from its operations and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, and postmasters, the emoluments of whose office does not exceed $600 per annum, are also excepted from the operation of this order and may accept and hold appointments under State, territorial or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as postmaster. He adds that the department and other officers of the Government who have the appointment of subordinate officers, are required to take notice of this order, and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them respectively.

By order of the President,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1873

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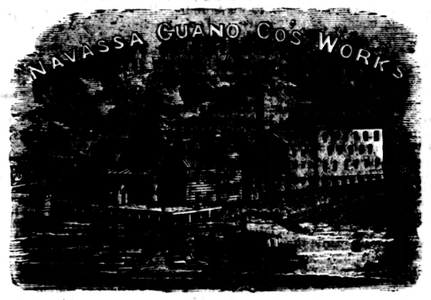

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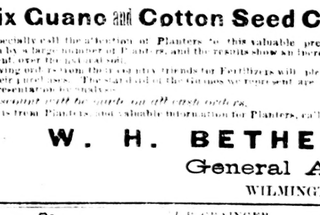

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